



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/806,511

03/23/2004

Susumu Kato

15A 3538

2723

3713

7590

08/02/2006

KODA & ANDROLIA  
2029 CENTURY PARK EAST  
SUITE 1140  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90067

EXAMINER

HOEY, ALISSA L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3765

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to amendment received on 05/19/06. Claim 1 has been amended, claim 3 has been cancelled and claims 5 and 6 have been newly added.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaspar et al. (US 4,728,538) in view of Yamauchi (US 4,206,514).

In regard to claim 1, Kaspar teaches a sock (10) comprised of a sole covering portion and a foot top covering portion and provided on a surface of the sock a plurality of particle-form projections made out of an elastic composition material (figure 1). Further, Kaspar teaches the elastic composition material being mixed with a magnetic substance (column 4, lines 29-65).

However, Kaspar fails to teach the projections provided on the inside surface of the sock article.

Yamauchi teaches projections formed on the interior surface of a sock sole (figures 1 and 2).

In regard to claim 2, Kaspar teaches the elastic composition material is at least one selected from the group consisting of rubber and a soft synthetic resin (column 4, lines 29-41).

Art Unit: 3765

In regard to claim 4, Kaspar teaches the elastic composition material being mixed with a magnetic substance (column 4, lines 29-65).

However, Kaspar fails to teach the elastic projections also mixed with a microbicidal particle and a deodorant particle.

Yamuchi, teaches microbicidal and deodorant particles mixed with a resin binder to produce projections (column 2, lines 6-50).

In regard to claim 5, it would have been obvious to have provided the plurality of projections in substantially a dome shape 1 to 3 mm high and 2 to 5 mm in bottom diameter, spaced 2 to 5 mm apart from each other and 25 to 100 projections being provided per  $25\text{cm}^2$  of area, because as long as the plurality of projections are located around the interior of the sole portion to provide for a sanitary footwear article that contacts the sole of the wearer the plurality of projections can be located in any arrangement, shape and thickness as desired for end use.

It would have been obvious to have provided the elastic projections of Kaspar with the metal particles of Yamuchi, since the elastic projections provided on the interior surface would not only provide antifungal and antimicrobial effects to the projections on the inner sole surface, but also projections that provide non-slip tendencies between the user's foot and sock article.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 05/19/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Art Unit: 3765

I) Applicant argues that Kaspar et al. and Yamauchi fail to teach the user of magnetic substances.

Examiner notes that Kaspar et al. teaches zinc used in the elastic composition. Zinc is a metallic element and is therefore capable of being a magnetic substance. On page 3 of Applicant's specification it states that magnetic substances such as zinc oxide can be mixed with the elastic composition. Zinc mercaptobenxothiazol and Zinc dithiocarbamate are similar substances to zinc oxide and would therefore be a proper magnetic substance mixed with the elastic composition.

### ***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

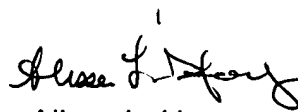
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 3765

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alissa L. Hoey whose telephone number is (571) 272-4985. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-5:30) Second Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Welch can be reached on (571) 272-4996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Alissa L. Hoey  
Primary Examiner  
Technology Center 3700